### THE DAILY JOURNAL.

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The statement has been repeatedly made in Democratic newspapers that General Harrison once said that "one dollar a day was enough for any workingman." This particularly idiotic lie has been repeated in a number of forms, the last one of which that we have heard of, is in the shape of a postal card addressed to workmen in certain large towns and cities. The issuance of such a story, in any shape, is entirely worthy the corrupt scoundrels of the Democratic party who forged the Morey letter in 1880 for the purpose of injuring General Garfield's candidacy.

The Journal is not a sporting paper, and does not, as a rule, believe in the force of wagers. But there are CNE THOUSAND DOLLARS the Journal has placed on deposit in Fletcher's Bank, which will be paid to any man, woman or child producing the proof that General Harrison ever uttered any such sentiment as the Democratic liars and forgers are charging him with.

This offer is unlimited, either as to time or place. It will be paid to anybody who will produce the proof, whether living in Indianapolis, in Marion county, in the State of Indiana, or in any town, city, township, county or State in the United States or Territories, and at any time.

CLEVELAND'S pension mill is still grinding.

THE conference of colored Democrats, called for Indianapolis, on the 25th instant, will not need Tomlinson Hall for their deliberations.

BROTHER MAHORNEY, and possibly Brother Harrison, may "confer" with the three or four other negro Democrats who have called convention in this city on the 25th instant.

QUERY for the Sentinel: Did Thomas A Hendricks ever vote for a Republicant Did not a good many Republicans vote for Thomas A. Hendricks when he was a candidate on the national ticket?

THE New York Sun says: "The whole Democracy, East, West and South, will do well to get into fighting trim, and that of the first order, if they hope to confirm their grip upon the government of the United States."

THE Sentinel says General Harrison is "the candidate of the Pennsylvania coal barons." Since when did Congressman and millionaire W. L. Scott, the Pennsylvania boss and biggest coal baron of them all, become a supporter of Harrison."

THE secretary of the New York Socialistic Labor party is reported as saying that the Socialists will oppose the election of Harrison. Why, certainly; this was to be expected. The party which flies the red flag naturally affiliates with the party whose banner is a red handkerchief

A Boston dispatch to the New York Evening Post says the mugwump organization in Massachusetts will doubtless be abandoned, and its members will merge in the other parties. The object of the organization was to oppose Mr. Blaine, and the nomination of Harrison removes the reason of its existence.

A "PROMINENT Democrat," of Indiana, i quoted as giving the probable figures of the November election, in this State, dividing 500,000 votes among the parties-240,000 to the Democrats, 235,000 to the Republicans. and 25,000 assigned to the three minor organizations, and then adds: "How is Harrison going to carry Indiana?" We can answer that question. He is going to carry it because the Republican ticket will receive the most votes. Ask a harder one.

AFTER considering Senator Harrison's various offenses, the opposition has practically reached the conclusion that his most heinous crime is the possession of ancestors. They can excuse his labor record and his Chinese record-especially since both have hit them like a boomerang-but they sternly refuse to forgive him for having a grandfather who was President of the United States, and a greatgrandfather who signed the Declaration of Independence. Upon this point they are

immovable. THE Northwestern Christian Advocate says the contest is between the Republican and Democratic paties. While it has new aspects. the issues are as old as the question itself. The simplest statement will be, "Harrison and protection," and "Cleveland and tariff for revenue only." Political economy will be read as it has not been for many years, but we suspect that the solution of the main question will not be hastened. When the world is finished and perfected free trade will be universal, but protection will be the popular American policy for many years to come.

DR. JOHN A. BROOKS, the third party candidate for Vice-president, opened his campaign in Kansas City the other night. The report says that his speech consisted chiefly In the arraignment of the Republican party

for its alleged neglect of duty. The Democrats were not abused, because, as the orator confessed, he was a Democrat once himself, and, besides, the Democrats never promised to do anything for the cause of temperance or prohibition. That is to say, because the Democratic party is an avowed free whisky party the Prohibition candidate had nothing to say against it. while the Republican party, the only party that has ever done anything to restrict the liquor traffic, calls forth his most earnest denunciation. This is true third party logic and decency.

"HE [the American laborer] calls constantly for higher wages, and does not see that his high wages increase the cost of everything, lifting everybody higher and higher above ground, to fall further at the crash by and by."-INDIAN-APOLIS SENTINEL.

"THE simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."-BENJAMIN HARRISON.

MR. CLEVELAND ON THE BUN. Grover Cleveland's letter to the Tammany Society is the letter of a political coward. He fairly shrieks that the Democracy is not in favor of free-trade, yet cannot frame many sentences until he attacks the "system" under which the present tariff laws are framed. That "system" is the system of protection. When he denounces the "system," he denounces protection. There are but two "systems"protection and free trade. Why cannot the Democracy be honest and brave enough to face the issue they have made? Ever since Rhode Island answered Cleveland's message intensified since Oregon responded to the Mills bill, the Democracy, headed by Cleveland, have been on the dead run from the issue so bumptiously thrust forward in December last.

The most pitiable and puerile nonsense is the effort the Democrats are now making to impress the country with the idea that the whole issue between the two parties is one of 5 per cent.; that the Republicans are in favor of a 47 per cent. tariff, while the Democrats only want to reduce it to 42 per cent. What a set of poltroons and cowards! A "system" is not to be denounced on the narrow margin of five per cent. Laws are not to be denominated as "vicious, inequitable and illogical," because of a paltry difference of five per cent. What statesmanship! Do Mr. Cleveland and the Mills Democracy take the American people for a set of ninnies?

"THE idea of anything cheap is repudiated by your American laborer. He looks at the style and luxury of the rich and works himself into a fury to live the same way. \* \* \* The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS

"THE simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low. -BENJAMIN HARRISON.

MR. OLEVELAND'S FREE-TRADE LETTER-

The President's letter to the Tammany Society was a partisan plea for free trade, and an attempt to fortify the arguments of his message and mold public opinion in favor of the policy to which he and his party are wedded. We thus have the spectacle of a President of the United States, whose duties under the Constitution are purely executive, making himself the open champion of a policy involving an entire change of our governmental practice and a complete overthrow of our present commercial system. Properly speaking, the President of the United States has no right to have a policy beyond seeing that the laws are faithfully and honestly enforced, and performing such other duties as the Constitution devolves upon him. Mr. Cleveland is the first President who has ever assumed to be the popular champion of a particular economic policy, and used the vast power and influence of his office to force his views on Congress and the people. His course in this regard is little short of malfeasance in office. Other Presidents have confined themselves to the exercise of the constitutional prerogative and duty of recommending to Congress such legislation as they may have judged necessary and expedient, and they have never done this in a spirit of antagonism and coercion, much less coming before the people as the advocate of a pet policy, and virtually characterizing those who differed with them as either fools or knaves, unpatriotic or dishonest. Mr. Cleveland's ignorance of the science of government and of the constitutional restrictions and proprieties of his position is only equaled by the indecent zeal with which he champions free trade and the coarse partisanship with which he impugns the honesty or the intelligence of those who differ with him.

His Tammany letter is on the same line and in the same spirit with his free-trade message of last December, the only difference being that one was addressed to the Democratic majority in Congress, while the other is addressed to the most bitterly partisan and notoriously corrupt political organization in the country. As the St. Louis convention said, the President's message was an interpretation of the platform of 1884, so it may be said the Tammany letter is an interpretation of the message. Construed together they reveal very clearly the attitude of the Democracy on the tariff question. In his free-trade mes sage the President characterized our present tariff system as "the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation." He said every duty laid for the protection of American industry raised the price of such articles to consumers by precisely the amount of the duty, the plain inference being that all protective duties should be repealed. He recommended and urged the immediate repeal of the duty on wool. The Mills bill does repeal that duty, and its supporters cling to this as the most important feature of the bill. In his Tammany letter the President refers to the protection of American industry as "a system that benefits certain classes of our citizens at the expense of every houseon the part of the government," and "a system which breeds discontent." It will be observed that his attack is against the principle and the system of protection; not against moderate protection, but against any protection. Therefore we say the Tammany letter interprets and elucidates his message, and

makes clearer than ever the position and pol-

icy of the Democratic party on this question. It is not tariff reform nor revenue reduction, but free trade. The Mills bill, framed by a starchamber committee of ex-confederate officers. in a spirit of narrow partisan malignity and hostility to manufactures, is the first step in that direction. If successful, and if the Democratic party is continued in power, this measure will be followed by others, until the last vestige of protection to American industry shall be abolished. This is the unpatriotic programme set forth in the gospel of Tammany as taught by Grover Cleveland.

"THE American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy as well as of cheap labor."-INDI-ANAPOLIS SENTINEL

"THE simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

### COLORED DEMOCRATS.

A circular letter has been issued to colored voters, which, after briefly reviewing the political situation, and propounding the question, "What part are we to act in the great drama of 1888?" concludes with the following

"Acting under the conviction that it would be wisdom on the part of the great body of negro American voters to be an independent and unknown quantity in the present contest, and that 'in the multitude of council there is wisdom,' we, therefore, take the liberty of hereby inviting you to attend a conference of colored men to be held at the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, July 25, 1888, for the purpose of considering what recommendations may be decided upon as best to promulgate to the colored electors of the coun-

The Philadelphia Record regards this as an indication of the growing independence of colored vo ters, and of their unwillingness to be counted as an assured factor in the Republican party. Inasmuch as Jas. M. Trotter, appointed by President Cleveland as Recorder of Deeds at Washington, E. G. Walker, who received appointments at the hands of Governor Ben Butler and Mayor O'Brien, of Boston, but was not confirmed by Republican Councils, and two or three editors of Democratic papers are among the dozen colored men who have signed the it seems probable that the Record is not correct, and that at least a part of the leaders in the movement are animated by a different purpose. Indianapolis, which welcomes all conventions, will give every facility for conference to the visiting gentlemen; but the Journal deems it proper to warn them that the atmosphere of Indianapolis this year is not conducive to the hatching of any schemes for alienating the negroes from the party to which they are attached by ties of gratitude and the dictates of common sense, and the knowledge that it is the only one which favors their entire enfranchisement in political and industrial way. On the contrary, the sentiment of the colored people here is so strong in favor of Harrison and protection that they are not only not to be swayed by any conference, but are likely to impart their enthusiasm to visiting delegations to an extent very distressing to "independents" of Democratic proclivities. There is every reason to believe that this is not the year, nor Indianapolis the place, for the organization of an independent negro party.

"THE Chinaman's policy is to live on next to nothing. He outflanks the American by cheap \* \* \* \* The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."
—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"THE simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."-BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE BAILWAY MAIL SERVICE. Now that Postmaster-general Dickinson has formally protested against the Civil-service Commissioners' proposition to include the railway postal service in the classified list of gov ernment employes, let us see what the Presi dent will do about it. He has recently set his mugwump admirers into fresh ecstacies of admiration over his "reform" principles, by extending the rules to include all persons in the Washington departments, some unskilled laborers and those whose appointments are confirmed by the Senate. As all places in these intermediate grades of service, not hitherto under authority of the commissioners, had long since been filled by Democrats, the evidences of progress in reform by this move are less evident than could be wished. If there is any part of the civil service which requires special qualifications of its employes, it is in the railway mail department. Under Republican administrations, a system of examinations existed which tested the fitness of applicants for position at once, and so strict were the requirements that only those well adapted to the work could remain in the service for any length of time. This was a practical civil-service system, such as the Cleveland regime has not known, and under it the postal service of the country had reached a degree of perfection which was properly a source of pride to all American citizens. Since Mr. Cleveland came into power the postal department has degenerated into a purely political machine, the service is defective in every part, and in its demoralized condition has caused incalculable loss and annovance to its patrons. This machine is needed, however, in the coming campaign to assist in the desperate struggle of the Democracy for the maintenance of its supremacy, and Postmaster-general Dickinson. as its manipulator, is quick to take alarm at the prospect of lessening its utility. It is altogether probable that Mr. Cleveland wil coincide with Mr. Dickinson's views.

DAGO LABOR. A measure recently introduced in the Italian Parliment will probably result in breaking up the practice of shipping labor to this country under contract, which has become an evil of serious magnitude. Starting in a small way, it has grown and extended by holder in the land," and again as "extortion | degrees until all of the principal Eastern cities, and some in the West, have contractors who make a business of furnishing Italian laborers, which they in turn obtain by contract from agents in Italy. The practice is in every point of view a vicious one. It's influence on American labor has been demoralizing, and it's practical operation is not much better than temporary slavery. Our

own government has legislated on the subject with some effect, but now the Italian government has taken the matter in hand. It is claimed that some parts of Italy are being depopulated of laborers, and that self-preservation requires that the business be broken up. The bill referred to punishes with a fine ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 anybody acting as a negotiator between steamship companies and emigrants without a license, and the license fee is so heavy as to be almost prohibitory. Besides, the contract between agent and emigrant is carefully guarded. It must give the date when the emigrant was released from military duties, the place of departure and the port of destination, the day of sailing, the name of the vessel, the exact fare, and the quantity of baggage permitted. Hitherto the agent's profit has lain in the emigrant's ignorance of the fare. The agent has paid \$26, and the emigrant contracts to repay \$60. The new bill makes all such contracts of repayment null and void. Its passage will put a stop to a practice equally deprecated by the governments of both countries.

"You cannot sell any but the choicest cuts of beef, the superfine flour and the choicest coffee o a miner or mechanic. " " " The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

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BISMARCK AND CLEVELAND. Prince Bismarck is generally credited with

being a wise and sagacious statesman. In speech before the German Reichstag, recommending the adoption of a protective tariff,

"The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern time. The American Nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately afterward disbanded its army, found work for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, given labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within its territory, and still by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."

Bismarck is probably as well posted in political economy and the science of government as Grover Cleveland, and the German statesman does not hesitate to attribute the wonderful prosperity and material development of the United States, in a large degree, to the protective tariff policy. Mr. Cleveland characterizes it as "the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation." Bismarck says "it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws." In this case the foreigner is right and the American

IT would be an insult to the intelligence of American laborers for the Journal to spend any time refuting the statement that General Harrison once said that one dollar a day was enough for workingmen. Since General Harrison has become of age he has been more or less of a public man; he has necessarily been a candidate for public office, and, presumably, has entertained the honest ambition any capable man may properly conceive of filling public station. We have never heard anybody charge him with being an idiot, which must be presupposed before any one could believe he would say such a thing. As a matter of fact, however, the sentiment is foreign to the bent of General Harrison's thought. He has always been a protectionist, and in arguing for the protective has invariably argued for high wages for workingmen. That has been the warp and woof of his speeches for the Republican idea of the tariff. The sentiment is expressed in everyone of his speeches throughout the whole course of his political career. It is without deviation. Scarcely a speech can be quoted from him in which he has not denounced the idea of "cheapness" as the ultimate good to be attained, although it is the foundation stone of free trade and Democracy,

"I CANNOT find myself in full sympathy, said Senator Harrison on one occasion, "with this demand for cheaper coats, which seems to me, necessarily, to involve a cheaper man and woman under the coat." The degree of cheapness which may be attained, not only by the wearer of the coat but by the man o woman who makes it, is shown by the report of one who has investigated the condition o the London working classes. He savs:

"I have seen heavy workmen's trousers made, lined, finished and hot-pressed, with two pockets and seventeen large buttons, for 2 1.4d (4 1.2 cents) a pair, while painters' jackets, 1 ade of holland, with pockets and buttons, complete, are eagerly competed for by starving women (London), who make them for 4 3-4d (9 1-2 cents). The utmost a woman can do at this work is to make three in two days."

Sewing women in America, however low their wages, have known nothing to compare with these starvation figures; but at just such rates they will have to work, and with just such "cheapness" will they be called upon to compete, when the Democratic freetrade doctrines are put in force, and the American laborer put on a level with the European pauper.

THE President says in his Tammany letter that the protection of American industry is "a system which breeds discontent." Among whom? Not among American workingmen, whose wages are better than those of any other in the world. Not among the millions of factory hands and operatives, whose bread and butter depend on their daily earnings. Not among the families of these bread-winners. Not among the tradesmen and mechanics, who supply them with the necessaries of life, the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the milkman, the hatter, the tailor, and all the others who have dealings with wageworkers. Not among the farmers and gardeners, who depend on a home market for their products. Not among patriotic Americans, of any calling or profession, who believe that the way to make a country great, strong, prosperous and wealthy is to protect its industries, and develop its resources. Where then is the

discontent that Mr. Cleveland says is caused by the protection of American industry? It is among the leaders of the Democratic party, and British manufacturers.

A CALL for a conference of colored men, to be held in Indianapolis in July, for the purpose of considering the political situation, asks: "Are we to stand up and be counted by this party or that, like so many dumb driven cattle?" It is hardly necessary to meet in conference to answer that question. If you live in South Carolina, or Mississippi, or Georgia, or Louisiana, dear brethren, you will not be counted by either party, for the simple reason that the Democracy will throw out such votes as you are permitted to deposit and will shoot those of your number who insist upon fair play. Why go to the expense and trouble of a conference to find this out?

JUSTICE MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, says in a published interview that, while he did not care to talk politics, he would say he thought the Republicans were going to succeed this year. Asked why he thought so, he said:

"Its candidates, I think, are the better men. I have known Mr. Harrison and Mr. Morton well for a long time. Mr. Harrison has practiced in the Supreme Court before me a number of times. He is a good lawyer-a thorough lawyer. His character is unimpeachable. He is a strong, modest gentleman, and has done well in every place in which he has been put. Another reason why I think the Republican party will succeed is that the protection issue is stronger than the other issue."

THE New York Post, which at one time prided itself on being published for gentlemen and edited by gentlemen, detaches from their context in General Hairison's Chicago speech the words, "I cannot find myself in full sympathy with this demand for cheaper coats,' and predicts that they will become political literature of the period. The desperate need of the Democracy for campaign ammunition, and the depths to which its organs will descend, could not be more clearly shown than in this contemptible proceeding of a once high-toned journal. It is an act of which the Indianapolis Sentinel, at its worst estate, would hardly have been guilty.

GENERAL HARRISON has no claim upon the support of a single Indiana Democrat in this campaign. He never voted for a Democrat in his life. - Sentinel.

We suspect this dreadful charge is true.

EDITOR HENRY WATTERSON tells his readers that though William Henry Harrison may have lived in a log cabin, his grandson, Benjamin, lives in a palace. Visiting delegations, whose expectations have been aroused by this romance. are likely to bear a grudge against Henry. It is only to the truly-gifted and soaring imagination that Mr. Harrison's plain, though comfortable, residence is made to assume the likeness of "palace," and unfortunately the average visitor is dot so gifted. "THIS is inspiration! this is inspiration!"

shouted an exultant Democrat while flaunting his red bandanna in the face of a Republican in Albany, Mo., the other day. "Yes," replied the Republican, "inspiration to a bull, a Communist, a turkey-gobbler and a Democrat." The crowd enjoyed the thrust, while the Republican explained that it was inspiration to "John Bull," as well as his namesake in the fields.

THE newspapers neglected to remind the small boys not to invest in the deadly Fourth of July toy pistol this year, but, curiously enough, n casualties from that source have been reported. Can it be that the little rascals, missing the usual warnings, forgot to buy the pistols?

## POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

No intelligent Democrat entertains the least hope that Cleveland will carry Indiana .- Milwankee Sentinel. "The Mills closing bill" is what the Troy

Times aptly styles the free-trade measure now pending in the House of Redresentatives. CONCERNING Mr. P. Ford, the Boston Transcript unkindly observes that he has taken t

the woods politically, and everybody is to b congratulated except the woods. "WE will wave that shirt," said Mr. W. F Gurley at the Grand Island ratification meeting the other night, "just so long as the Southern

body cheered. THE London Spectator, foremost among free trade advocates, lately said that "Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has

ever done." BEN HARRISON is to be envied. Gen. Lew Wallace will prepare a sketch of his career. It would be worth dying if one could come back and read one's obituary written by the pen that gave Ben-Hur to posterity.-Louisville Com-

THE Portland Oregonian says that "all the Republican Senators and Representatives from the Pacific coast are entirely satisfied with General Harrison's record on the matter of anti-Chinese legislation, including even Senator

WILLIAM H. GRACE, a prominent real estate dealer in Brooklyn and an active member of the First ward Democratic association of that city. has resigned from that body on account of the declarations of the Democratic platform in favor of free trade.

OVER one of the largest silk mills in Paterson, N. J., floats a flag inscribed, "Protection, Harrison and Morton." The flag shows which way the wind blows in Paterson, a thriving community built up by protection against foreign silk.

-Boston Transcript. IF ex-Governor St. John, as reported in the Herald, considers the whisky plank of the Republican platform-which, by the way, is not there—as a "bid for the liquor vote," what would be call the out-and-out free-whisky plank of the Prohibitory platform!-Boston Journal.

THE demand for protection literature is very great from all sections. The Home Market Club will furnish such documents to all who apply. Officials of Republican clubs, Republican committees and others desiring such, should address Herbert Radclyffe, secretary, 56 Bedford street, Boston.

HERE is another powerful stimulant to man's ambition to run for the presidency. When the news reached General Harrison that he had been nominated his lady type-writer rushed up and kiesed bim right on the mouth. The female style of ratifying a nomination is not very slow .- Detroit Tribune.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S substitute, if he were alive, would vote for General Harrison, but Cleveland let him die in the poor-house and has never expressed any regrets over his brutal treatment of him either. He still owes his substitute \$150, according to the latter's statement just before he died .- Detroit Tribune.

A DEMOCRATIC paper asks: "What do the workingmen of the United States think of the fact that Harrison is the friend of the Chinese?" The question as it is put is not true; but it suggests one that is true: What do the workingmen of the United States think of a party whose success at the polls is eagerly desired by the manufacturers of England. - New York Tribune.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "Th declaration of the Republican platform in favor of one-cent postage is a sound and timely one. Cheap postage is a direct saving to all classes of people; and experience has proved that all losses of revenue caused by reduction in the letter-rate are soon made good by increased correspondence, which is also a gain in intellectual prog-

THE Hon. Levi J. Deland, of Fairport, N. Y., member of the Assembly and of the Democratic State committee, is said to have announced his

intention to vote for Harrison and Morton. He is a large manufacturer, and wants no Cleveland free trade in his politics. Assemblyman Defendorf, of Monroe county, is also said to entertain intentions similar to those of Mr. Deland. "The woods are full of them."

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, of New York, has completed her matrimonial negotiations with the Earl of Arran, and the widow and the nobleman will be mated this fall. Mrs. Roberts' income is \$75,000 a year.

IT is rumored in Russia that proceedings in lunacy are about to be begun against Tolstoi. the novelist. If Tolstoi is crazy he has certainly made it pay. He has a world-wide fame and a good income from his books. THE youngest justice of the Supreme Bench

of Tennessee is Judge Snodgrass, of Chattange ga. He is thirty-seven years of age, and was nominated for the office when only a few months over thirty-five, the age at which he became ali-PRIVATE SECRETARY LAMONT Will not take a

vacation this summer. His wife and children have gone to Cortland, N. Y., and will soon go to the Maine coast for the remainder of the sea son. Colonel Lamont's duties have become unusually burdensome since the Chicago convention adjourned. Longfellow, the poet, was once a member of

the old Portland (Me.) Rifles, and is said to have been greatly perked up over the brilliant green uniform in which he used to parade, and which lent to his carriage a certain distinctive sir that never entirely disappeared. MR. HOSEA H. LINCOLN, for forty-two years

principal of the Lyman school, East Boston, has just entered the ministry of the Unitarian Church. He is sixty-seven years old, but in splendid health, and reasonably hopes to perform many years' service in his new field. THE insane asylum for negroes at Goldsboro, N. C., has just been enlarged on account of the

rapid increase of insanity among the colored people. Thirty years ago madness was almost unknown among the Southern negroes, but now the number of those affected in North Carolina alone is estimated at 1,000. EDWARD B. UNDERHILL, a broker, was refused membership in the New York Stock Exchange. He blamed Goodsell Buckingham, ir.,

alse a broker, for the black-balling. After thinking the matter over for four hours and a half Mr. Underhill has concluded that he has grounds for action at law. He has accordingly sued Mr. Buckingham for \$100,000 damages for slander. THE campaign egg for 1888 is a new and clever toy which will mightly amuse old tolks as well as children. It is about the size of a turkey's egg, and is finely enameled. Blowing into a little hole on the side produces the sound like

the crowing of a rooster, and on touching a spring out flies a little brass rooster which bears the legend, "I crow for Cleveland an Thurman," or "for Harrison and Morton." MR. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, with his wife, his mother, and Mr. Lloyd Osborne, have sailed from San Francisco in Dr. Merritt's Casco, the largest yacht in those waters. The voyage will last seven months, and will include visits to the Marquesas islands, Otaheite, and Honolulu. Mr. Stevenson will continue his literary work

during the cruise, and will seek new sources of inspiration in the lands and seas he visits. GOVERNOR AMES, of Massachusetts, lies critically ill with acute bronchitis at his Commonwealth-avenue mansion in Boston. There is danger of apoplexy, and his family are deeply concerned. Already a number of consultations have been beld. Governor Ames attended the Harvard commencement last week in his official capacity, and, although he was not feeling well, he remained throughout the exercises.

The next day he called in his physician. A PECULIAR use for the phonograph has been devised by Clara Morris, who, being convinced that no speaker hears his own voice exactly as others hear it, theorized that by speaking into a phonograph and then turning a crank she would have a correct idea of the effect of her declamations. Her experiments have not been entirely successful, as the repeated tones lack the volume of the original utterances, but there is said to be a precise mimicry of emphasis, inflection and

THE first volume of the "Correspondence Peter the Great," which is about to appear, will contain 402 letters and documents referring to the period of 1688-1701, and will consist of more than 1,000 pages. There are two portraits. fac-similes of letters, and plans and drawings made by Peter himself. The work has been brought out under the supervision of a committee of savants, of whom Professor Bytchkoff. director of the Imperial Public Library, is the chief. In 1877, 10,000 documents had been col-

PRINCE BISMARCK is shaved every day by his valet. After a light breakfast Bismarck submits himself to the razor. He is not very patient under the operation, but has refused to wear a beard. His valet, who is generally very reticent regarding his master, recently made public a curious fact. Bismarck's beard, unlike that of most men, grows more rapidly in winter than in summer. Just why this is the case is bard to explain. The valet is inclined to think that nature has so ordained it that he may have an easier time in not weather.

Ir is a feather in the Episcopalian cap, however, that the "Duchess," Miss Hammersley, who professed that faith, and the Duke of Marlborough, who as a church and st must have nominally held to it, could get no clergyman of that faith to "bless them," and after Mayor Hewitt's legal performance sought color of sanctity to their union by calling in the aid of a Baptist clergyman. Altogether, indeed, for an American woman to be made a duchess at such a price is a highly instructive, if not an edifying spectacle.

GENERAL HARRISON is pleasantly remembered by Hartford people as one of the Piscatorius Club excursion of 1872. The club was an organization of Hartford gentlemen who were interested in the sport of fishing, and made annual excursions down the river into the bound in a chartered vessel. In 1872 General Harrison was an invited guest of the club, and was made an honorary member. There were about sixty persons on board the schooner that year. and General Harrison, with his son, then fourteen years of age, made himself popular with the party by his genial manner and good fellowship. - Hartford Courant.

A NOVEL party was lately given by some Philadelphians at a summer resort. Invitations were issued for a "ghost party," and the evening was devoted to the recitation of weird and gruesome tales of horror, and to the recounting of personal experiences that were in every way calculated to make the hair of the assembled company stand on end. When the blood of all the guests was beginning to curdle the witching hour of midnight was rung out by the clock. This proved to be the signal for supper, and im-mediately lights were brought, and the ghostly seance was over.

ONE of the recently-organized "trusts" has come to grief. Certain varieties of stamped envelopes issued by the government had been, for one reason or another, withdrawn from sale at the postoffices, and a syndicate, having obtained possession of all the available supply, has been reaping a rich harvest from stamp-collect-Now the Third Assistant Postmastergeneral has ordered the postmaster at New York to keep on sale, at I cent above the face-value of the stamp, quantities of all "irregular issues" of stamped envelopes. Specimens for which the speculators have been receiving \$5 each can hereafter be bought for 6 cents.

Many anecdotes are current of the Prince of Wales's recent visit to Cambridge University. It is said that the vice-chancellor, who is also master of St. John's, sent for the college cook a few days before the great function was to come off, and told him to prepare the best menu his genius would enable him to draw up. The cook sent in a card with eighthen courses, which was sent to the Prince's secretary with the request that he would show it to the Prince. The story runs that the menu was sent back with the remark that it was all very well so far as it went, but that it would be all the better if two special dishes, the recipe for which were inclosed, were added to it. Dr. Sandys, the public orator, described Prince Albert Victor as "exemplar juventuis." He declared that Mr. Raikes might with great propriety be created a Doctor of Letters. Finally, the udergraduates received Mr. Goschen with a general howl of "Good Old

### Crowding the Mourners. Indiana Christian Advocate.

share of the mourning on the occasion.

The press is commenting on the marriage of a Mr. Mascom, of Scott county, on the day that his former wife's funeral was preached. That is nothing. We once preached the funeral of a dear departed wife two weeks after the second marriage of the bereaved husband. Wife number one had then been dead full four weeks. Wife number two was present and did her full